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Dr. Scott presented a note in regard to the transmission of swamp fever by means of the nasal secretions. The secretions were taken from infected horses and injected subcutaneously or injected into the nostrils. In both cases the experiment animals developed the disease, thereby demonstrating this method of transfer for the first time. It is possible that insects may carry these secretions from the nostrils of one animal to another.

The forty-fourth meeting was a dinner celebrating the decennium of the Society.
MAURICE C. HALL, Secretary.

NEW HUMAN PARASITES

Necator argentinus Parodi, 1920, is described from Argentine and southern Brazil (Sem. med., Buenos Aires, no. 6, 1920). Langeron (Bull. soc. path. exot., 13:539) discusses the significance of the cervical papillae in the Ancylostomes and shows that they are not of diagnostic value. He concludes that the Argentine species is probably the same as *Necator americanus* Stiles.

Entamoeba macrohyalina Tibaldi, 1920, was found in the crypts of the tonsils of two young persons in Italy. It measures 24 to 40 μ in diameter with a nucleus measuring 3 to 6 μ in diameter, and thus tends to be considerably larger than *E. gingivalis* which is of common occurrence in the mouth and may also be found in the tonsils. It differs conspicuously from *E. gingivalis* in the character of its ectoplasm which forms a broad homogeneous zone of a pale opal tint when stained with Giemsa. There is a well developed contractile vacuole evident in the living organism. The nucleus is without a definite membrane and there is no karyosome. The nuclear chromatin abundant, and in the resting condition is disposed in little clumps closely pressed together in the peripheral portion of the nucleus, leaving in the center a small clear triangular or polyhedral area. (Ann. d'Igiene. 30:613-620, 1 pl., figs. 1-12, Oct., 1920.)